



**Identifying forest-livelihood resarch priorities in Mozambique
the FORLIFE workshop proceeding**

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Identificação de prioridades de investigação sobre subsistência com base em florestas em Moçambique

Documento do Seminário do Projecto FORLIFE

Identifying Forest-livelihood Research Priorities in Mozambique

The FORLIFE Workshop Proceeding

Øystein Juul Nielsen, Jens Friis Lund and Almeida A. Siteo

Forest & Landscape Working Papers no. 3-2004



UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE
FACULDADE DE AGRONOMIA E ENGENHARIA FLORESTAL

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Prefácio

Este relatório contém os *proceedings* do seminário sobre o projecto FORLIFE realizado em Maputo entre 5 e 6 de Julho de 2004.

O projecto FORLIFE (Florestas, bem-estar e Camponeses: aumentando a possibilidade dos pequenos camponeses no uso de florestas e árvores no melhoramento do bem estar rural e alívio à pobreza) decorre de Janeiro a Dezembro de 2004 e é financiado pelo fundo de pesquisa agrícola da DANIDA e Conselho Técnico de Investigação Agrária (CTIA) em Moçambique. Os objectivos do projecto são (i) melhorar a percepção e o conhecimento do papel das florestas e árvores no bem estar rural em Moçambique, (ii) verificar como as intervenções de desenvolvimento podem fortalecer e apoiar o papel das florestas e árvores no alívio a pobreza, e (iii) providenciar fundamentos para pesquisas de médio prazo em programas de colaboração conjunta.

O objectivo geral do seminário FORLIFE era de gerar uma lista com descrição de propostas de pesquisa dentro do quadro de trabalho do projecto. Isto foi conseguido através de um método participativo e com participação variada de diferentes instituições em Moçambique, para assegurar que as prioridades resultantes fossem baseadas em conhecimentos variados e apoiadas pelas partes moçambicanas interessadas.

Este relatório mostra os resultados do seminário em termos de número de propostas de pesquisa e, resume os passos necessários para atingir esses resultados. O relatório pode ter informação útil para as pessoas interessadas em florestas, árvores e bem estar rural em Moçambique, bem como para as pessoas que estejam organizando seminários idênticos.

Preface

This report contains the proceedings from the FORLIFE Workshop held in Maputo 5-6 July 2004.

The FORLIFE Project (Forests, livelihood and farmers: increasing smallholder farmers' possibilities to use forest and trees in improving rural livelihood and poverty alleviation) runs from January to December 2004 and is supported by Conselho Técnico de Investigacao Agraria (CTIA) and funded by Danida's Agricultural Sector Programme Support in Mozambique. The purposes of the project are to (i) improve the understanding of the role of forest and trees in rural livelihoods in Mozambique, (ii) assess how development interventions can enhance and support the role of forests and trees in poverty alleviation, and (iii) provide the foundation for a medium-term research collaboration programme.

The overall objective of the FORLIFE workshop was to generate a list of research proposal descriptions within the framework of the project. This was accomplished through a participatory approach and with a broad representation of different institutions in Mozambique to assure that resulting research priorities were based on a broad knowledge base and supported by Mozambican interest parties.

This report provides the findings from the workshop in terms of a number of research proposals, and summarises the steps towards reaching these findings. The report may provide useful information for people with an interest in forests, trees and rural livelihoods in Mozambique, as well as people organising similar workshops.

Abreviaturas

| | |
|---------|--|
| ASPS | Programa de Apoio ao Sector Agrícola (Danida, Moçambique) |
| FAEF | Faculdade de Agronomia e Engenharia Florestal (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo - Moçambique) |
| FORLIFE | Florestas, Bem-estar e Camponeses (Título do projecto) |
| KVL | Universidade Real de Agricultura e Veterinária (Copenhaga - Dinamarca) |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| PFNM | Produtos Florestais não Madeireiros |
| PARPA | Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta (Moçambique) |
| PROAGRI | Programa de Agricultura (Moçambique) |

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ASPS | Agricultural Sector Programme Support (Danida, Mozambique) |
| FAEF | Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (Eduardo University, Maputo - Mozambique) |
| FORLIFE | Forests, Livelihood and Farmers (Project Title) |
| KVL | Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (Copenhagen - Denmark) |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NTFP | Non-Timber Forest Products |
| PARPA | Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (Mozambique) |
| PROAGRI | Agriculture Sector Public Expenditure Program (Mozambique) |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |

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1. Introdução

O projecto FORLIFE é uma pesquisa conjunta de um projecto de colaboração entre a Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Faculdade de Agronomia e Engenharia Florestal (FAEF) e a Universidade Real de Veterinária e Agricultura (KVL), Centro Dinamarquês para Florestas, Paisagem e Planeamento. O projecto é financiado pelo Fundo de Pesquisa Agrícola da DANIDA e decorre de Janeiro à Dezembro 2004.

Os objectivos do FORLIFE são:

- (i) Melhorar o conhecimento do papel de florestas e árvores no bem estar rural em Moçambique
- (ii) Verificar como as intervenções de desenvolvimento podem fortalecer e apoiar o papel das florestas e árvores no alívio a pobreza
- (iii) Providenciar fundamentos para um programa de médio prazo de pesquisa colaborativa

Os principais resultados esperados do FORLIFE são: uma bibliografia anotada; relatório da revisão de literatura; *Policy brief*; relatório do projecto piloto de campo; documento revisto por instituições afins de nível internacional, e finalmente uma aplicação para um projecto colaborativo de pesquisa de médio prazo entre as instituições de pesquisa envolvidas.

Ficou acordado pela KVL e a FAEF que fosse organizado um seminário com o propósito de identificação de prioridades de pesquisa para a planeada colaboração de pesquisa de médio termo. O seminário foi realizado em Maputo de 5 à 6 de Julho de 2004. Para assegurar que as prioridades de pesquisa resultantes fossem baseadas num conhecimento variado e apoiado pelas partes Moçambicanas interessadas cerca de 30 pesquisadores, técnicos, académicos e oficiais do governo Moçambicano com conhecimentos em diversos aspectos do sector florestal em Moçambique participaram no seminário.

Este relatório apresenta os resultados do seminário. Providenciar informação sobre as apresentações do seminário, metodologias aplicadas e, áreas de prioridade de pesquisa identificadas durante o seminário.

2. Objectivo

O objectivo geral do seminário era de gerar uma lista de descrições de propostas de pesquisa através de um processo participativo com uma representação variada de diferentes instituições em Moçambique.

A informação vinda do seminário será utilizada para providenciar bases para a elaboração do *policy brief*, ao documento a ser revisado internacionalmente, a preparação do protocolo de pesquisa para o trabalho de campo piloto, e finalmente providenciar uma base para desenvolver um programa colaborativo de pesquisa de médio prazo.

3. Estrutura

Uma vista geral do programa do seminário apresenta-se no Anexo 1. A lista dos participantes é apresentada no Anexo 2. O seminário começou com uma introdução da KVL, seguida pela introdução do programa e objectivos do seminário (Anexo 3). O seminário prosseguiu depois com breves introduções da componente dos Recursos Naturais do Programa do Sector Agrícola da DA-NIDA (Anexo 4), e do projecto FORLIFE (Anexo 5), antes dos resultados da revisão de literatura serem apresentados (Anexo 6). Finalmente, foi apresentada a introdução à metodologia do trabalho de grupo e os resultados esperados (Anexo 7) e o quadro de trabalho para identificação e priorização da pesquisa.

A sessão do trabalho de grupo começou com o exercício de chuva de ideias (Anexo 9). Com base nisso, cada grupo foi trabalhando subsequentemente com vista a obter a descrição de duas ou três propostas finais de pesquisa (Anexo 10), antes de o seminário concluir com a discussão dos resultados e uma avaliação do mesmo (Anexo 11).

4. Metodologia

Esta secção descreve uma breve vista geral do quadro de trabalho e metodologias aplicadas no seminário. De forma a aumentar as chances de se chegar a resultados desejados dentro do tempo limitado do seminário, foi definida a pergunta focal de pesquisa e os critérios de selecção das propostas de pesquisa durante a sessão introdutória na plenária.

4.1 Pergunta focal de pesquisa

A predefinida questão focal de pesquisa deixou os grupos temáticos com um tópico geral para o seu trabalho. A questão de pesquisa era:

“Como conseguir que as florestas e árvores derivem benefícios para as comunidades locais através do manejo comunitário dos recursos naturais”.

Houve várias razões para a escolha da questão de pesquisa. A primeira e mais importante, é que esta dentro dos objectivos chave da política governamental para o alívio a pobreza, desenvolvimento rural, e envolvimento comunitário como vem definido no PARPA, PROAGRI e dentro das estratégias para o desenvolvimento do sector de Florestas e Fauna Bravia. A segunda, as boas bases de conhecimento em relação ao manejo comunitário dos recursos naturais existentes tanto ao nível da FAEF como da KVL, fortalecendo a possibilidade de produzir uma pesquisa de alta qualidade dentro desta área. Por último, a revisão de literatura sobre o manejo comunitário dos recursos naturais e a visita de campo organizada para três projectos de manejo comunitário de recursos naturais, nas províncias de Manica e Sofala, entre 29 de Junho e 2 de Julho revelou que as dificuldades em assegurar benefícios as comunidades locais engajadas nos projectos de manejo comunitário de recursos naturais é um assunto importante.

4.2 Critérios para propostas de pesquisa

Para além da questão de pesquisa, um número de requisitos para as propostas de pesquisa foi definido pelos organizadores do seminário. Estes foram:

- (i) A pesquisa deve ser ajustada para um programa de pesquisa de médio prazo (3–4 anos)
- (ii) A pesquisa deve utilizar e ser feita com base em pesquisa existente
- (iii) Quando necessário, a pesquisa deve complementar os dados existentes compilando novos dados
- (iv) Pesquisa aplicada é um requisito
- (v) A pesquisa deve ser desenvolvida sob processos participativos

4.3 Sessões de trabalho de grupo

Quatro grupos foram criados, cobrindo as áreas temáticas listadas abaixo, que correspondem aos capítulos do relatório de revisão de literatura em processo.

- (i) Política, Legislação e Instituições
- (ii) Uso de recursos florestais para renda e subsistência

- (iii) Maneio florestal
- (iv) Estado dos recursos florestais, estrutura e crescimento

Aos participantes do seminário foi-lhes dada a chance de escolherem livremente o grupo a que se queriam juntar. Isto foi feito para garantir o cometimento dos participantes ao grupo de trabalho, sob o custo de haver igualmente grupos grandes. Para cada grupo foi escolhido um facilitador e um relator. O processo dentro do grupo com vista à descrição final da proposta de pesquisa foi feito seguindo os seguintes passos (veja também a figura 1):

Passo 1

Cada grupo levou a cabo o exercício de chuva de ideias, durante o qual os participantes escreveram (em notas de post-it) problemas, assuntos de pesquisa ou questões relacionadas com a área temática. As notas foram colocadas na parede para todos participantes verem e lerem em voz alta para os membros do grupo.

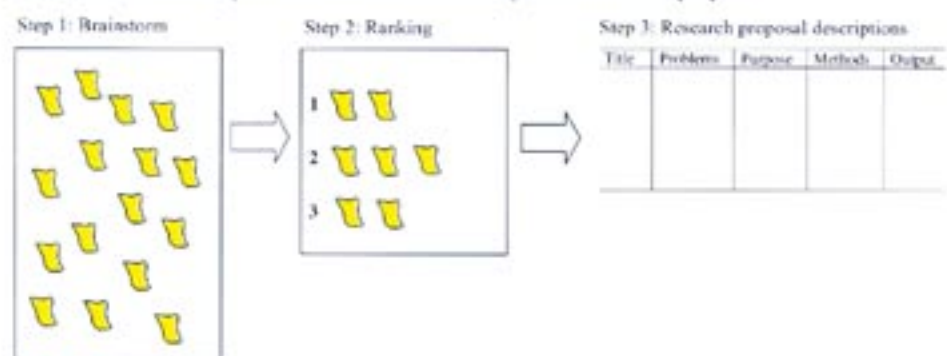
Passo 2

Durante este passo, os resultados do exercício de chuva de ideias foram agrupados em áreas de pesquisa preliminar, movimentando as notas em volta da parede. As áreas de pesquisa foram depois ordenadas de acordo com os critérios definidos em 4.2. Cada grupo seleccionou duas ou três áreas de pesquisa para posterior elaboração no passo seguinte.

Passo 3

Neste passo final, os grupos prepararam as descrições da proposta de pesquisa das áreas de pesquisa escolhidas. Assim, usando um formato padrão, as áreas de pesquisa foram descritas com relação a tópicos de pesquisa, problema/justificação, objectivos, métodos e resultados esperados.

Figure 1: The three steps of the identification description of research proposals



4.4 Sessões plenárias

O seminário teve duas sessões plenárias. Na sessão plenária introdutória foram apresentados os propósitos do seminário, seguidos da apresentação das observações da revisão da literatura de florestas comunitárias e identificadas falhas de pesquisa, que foram apresentadas com o propósito de providenciar ideias para as sessões de trabalho de grupo (Anexo 6). Depois foi apresentada a metodologia do trabalho de grupo e o quadro de trabalho (questão focal de pesquisa e critérios para propostas de pesquisa), antes dos participantes se dirigirem ao trabalho de grupo.

Durante a primeira sessão plenária ficou clara a necessidade de enfatizar os aspectos transversais nos grupos de trabalho, especialmente aspectos de género e o impacto do HIV/SIDA na tomada de decisões familiares (p.e. em relação a distribuição de tarefas e fontes de rendimento) facto que os participantes realçaram ser de grande importância, com especial destaque para o grupo 2, que trata de aspectos sobre o uso de recursos florestais para renda e subsistência, que tomou os aspectos transversais em consideração no seu trabalho.

Depois das sessões de trabalho de grupo, a sessão plenária final teve lugar durante a qual as descrições de propostas de pesquisa foram apresentadas e discutidas. Além disso foi feita uma avaliação sobre o seminário realizado.

5. Resultados

Esta secção apresenta os resultados do seminário. Os resultados do exercício de chuva de ideias (Passo 1) são apresentados no Anexo 9, enquanto que as descrições das propostas de pesquisa (Passo 3) apresentam-se no Anexo 10.

5.1 O Processo de trabalho de grupo

Foi planificado inicialmente que os grupos deveriam apresentar na totalidade o seu agrupamento e classificação das áreas de pesquisa (Passo 2) para evitar grandes coincidências entre os grupos e para dar informação ao grupo de trabalho para discussão. No entanto esta ideia foi rejeitada a favor de dar mais tempo aos grupos para trabalharem no resultado final. Assim decidido, os grupos trabalharam de forma a restringir as suas propostas de pesquisa dentro das suas áreas temáticas seleccionadas, evitando assim coincidências entre as propostas finais de pesquisa.

Durante a apresentação das propostas de pesquisa todos os participantes do seminário puderam comentar sobre as propostas sugeridas. Caso fossem acordadas mudanças no plenário, elas eram incluídas nas propostas. Assim, as propostas de pesquisa no Anexo 10 incluem comentários dos participantes do seminário. Métodos e resultados nem sempre foram bem elaborados em detalhe dentro das propostas de pesquisa, já que os grupos priorizaram a formulação dos tópicos de pesquisa, problemas e objectivos. O anexo 10 apresenta mais detalhes sobre os métodos e resultados esperados das propostas de pesquisa que abaixo se apresentam.

5.2 Grupo 1: Política, legislação e instituições

Com o exercício de chuva de ideias, o grupo escolheu como enfoque o aspecto de garantia de benefícios para as comunidades locais através de arranjos institucionais apropriados e instrumentos legais. Foi reconhecido que a existência de benefícios tangíveis é um aspecto crucial para qualquer regime de manejo. Assim, o grupo priorizou os seguintes aspectos chave para serem investigados: (i) oportunidades legais para providenciar as comunidades locais com benefícios tangíveis ao engajarem-se no manejo florestal, (ii) as providências da legislação florestal para promover a comercialização de produtos florestais, e (iii) a discrepância entre as intenções na legislação florestal e a prática actual. Para englobar esses diferentes aspectos e problemas, o grupo formulou os seguintes três tópicos de pesquisa, problemas/justificações relacionados e objectivos de pesquisa:

Tópico de pesquisa I (política, legislação e instituições)

Que instrumentos legais, instituições e estruturas organizacionais são necessários para um apoio efectivo ao manejo comunitário dos recursos naturais de modo a assegurar uma distribuição equitativa dos benefícios tangíveis vindo dos recursos florestais para promover o desenvolvimento rural?

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Instituições frágeis e fragmentadas tem afectado adversamente a tomada de decisões a nível local em relação aos recursos florestais
- Poucos benefícios tangíveis para as comunidades locais não incentivam o seu engajamento no manejo florestal
- Distribuição desigual de benefícios vindo dos recursos florestais entre os membros da comunidade desincentiva sua aderência às regras de manejo florestal

Objectivos de pesquisa do tópico de pesquisa I

- Identificação de arranjo institucional apropriado a nível comunitário em relação à tomada de decisões e manejo dos recursos florestais
- Identificação de instrumentos legais e mecanismos para garantir benefícios para as comunidades locais provenientes do manejo florestal, que assegure também equitatividade na distribuição de benefícios entre aldeias.

Tópico de pesquisa II (política, legislação e instituições)

Que arranjos institucionais para promover valor acrescentado aos produtos florestais com potencialidade de aumentar benefícios às comunidades através de mercados locais, nacionais e internacionais?

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa II

- A legislação florestal actual não focaliza na promoção de mercados para os produtos florestais
- O frágil quadro institucional impede as comunidades locais em aceder aos mercados locais, nacionais e internacionais para diferentes produtos florestais, principalmente produtos florestais não madeireiros.
- Falta de crédito para as comunidades para o desenvolvimento de empresas florestais de pequena escala
- Falta de poder das comunidades locais para negociar preços para os PFNM
- Falta de capacidade local para acrescentar valor significativo aos produtos florestais

Objectivos de pesquisa do tópico de pesquisa II

- Investigar requisitos legais e institucionais para promover esquemas de certificação para garantir benefícios às comunidades locais por esse engajamento no mercado
- Investigar as possibilidades legais e institucionais para estabelecer esquemas de crédito, a nível local e financiado através de floresta comunitária, para investir em empresas florestais de pequena escala e facilidades de mercado.

Tópico de pesquisa III (política, legislação e instituições)

Verificar a adequação e implementação das políticas correntes e legislação no alívio a pobreza e promoção de conservação florestal através do manejo comunitário de recursos florestais.

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa III

- Mecanismos não claros para harmonização de diferentes políticas e legislações
- Existem discrepâncias entre a legislação e as práticas actuais
- Legislação actual inadequada em relação à realidade

Objectivos de pesquisa do tópico de pesquisa III

- Revisão da legislação relacionada com o manejo florestal local e avaliar o seu nível de harmonização
- Descrever diferenças entre as intenções da legislação e a prática e, identificar as causas mais salientes.

5.3 Grupo 2: Usos dos recursos florestais para rendimento e subsistência

O grupo escolheu como enfoque o rendimento, processamento de tecnologias e diversificação do modo de vida e subsistência em relação aos usos da floresta. As principais razões para a escolha desta área de pesquisa foram: (i) existem poucos estudos sobre produtos florestais e nenhum desses focaliza a contribuição económica dos produtos florestais não madeireiros; (ii) poucas análises de mercado foram conduzidas para estimar a importância actual ou potencial dos produtos florestais; (iii) existe conhecimento limitado de tecnologias florestais locais e a sua eficiência em Moçambique; e (iv) existe limitada informação sobre a diversificação de estratégias de modo de vida e subsistência em relação ao uso dos recursos florestais. O grupo, no entanto, propôs os três seguintes tópicos de pesquisa, os problemas relacionados e os objectivos de pesquisa:

Tópico de pesquisa I (Uso dos recursos florestais)

Quais são os produtos potenciais florestais não madeireiros e os seus impactos no rendimento familiar nas zonas rurais?

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Limitado conhecimento quantitativo dos valores sócio-económicos do uso e comercialização de produtos florestais não madeireiros para as famílias rurais

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Avaliar o uso e comercialização de produtos florestais não madeireiros: isto irá incluir (i) identificação e quantificação de produtos utilizados e comercializados e (ii) análise de mercado de produtos florestais não madeireiros

Tópico de pesquisa II (uso dos recursos florestais)

Quais são os meios para melhorar as tecnologias locais de processamento de produtos florestais (para subsistência e geração de rendimentos), e como pode ser essa informação disseminada?

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa II

- Conhecimento limitado das tecnologias florestais locais e a sua eficiência em Moçambique (p.e. fornos de carvão, exploração florestal, secagem).

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa II

- Avaliar a eficiência das tecnologias locais de processamento de produtos florestais

Tópico de pesquisa III (uso dos recursos florestais)

Contribuição dos recursos florestais para a estratégia das famílias rurais para subsistência e diversificação do modo de vida.

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao Tópico de Pesquisa III

- Conhecimento limitado da contribuição dos recursos florestais para as estratégias de subsistência e diversificação da fonte de rendimento

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa III

- Análise das diferentes fontes de rendimento das famílias rurais
- Análise dos factores que influenciam na escolha da estratégia de subsistência e diversificação

5.4 Grupo 3: Maneio florestal

Alguns dos aspectos chave identificados por este grupo foram: (i) O conhecimento limitado do potencial de vários regimes de maneio comunitário dos recursos naturais em relação aos tipos de vegetação florestal e a situação legal (i.e. protegida, produção ou floresta de uso múltiplo) em providenciar as comunidades com benefícios tangíveis; (ii) conhecimento limitado sobre a pressão nos recursos naturais pelo cultivo e expansão agrícola (p.e. produção de tabaco sob a qual o consumo de combustível lenhoso não foi ainda estudado); e (iii) problemas em identificar áreas comunitárias, áreas de utilização e áreas de maneio florestal, na criação de arranjos apropriados de maneio comunitário dos recursos naturais. Para englobar todos esses aspectos dentro das áreas identificadas, o grupo formulou três tópicos de pesquisa:

Tópico de pesquisa I (maneio florestal)

Estudo de regimes de maneio de recursos naturais nas várias áreas de acordo com a formação florestal.

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Pouco conhecimento dos regimes de maneio do recurso em várias áreas de acordo com o tipo de floresta, situação legal e regimes de maneio *de facto* tais como privado, propriedade comum e de acesso livre.

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Identificação de várias categorias de áreas para o manejo local de florestas
- Definição de linhas de fronteira para o manejo das diferentes categorias de áreas
- Fortalecimento do conhecimento local de manejo dos recursos

Tópico de pesquisa II (manejo florestal)

Estudo do impacto do cultivo (agrícola) sobre o manejo dos recursos naturais comuns.

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa II

- Grande pressão sobre os recursos naturais pela introdução de produção de culturas (tabaco e outras) em áreas comuns.

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Estudo do grau de destruição dos recursos naturais pela expansão dos cultivos
- Estimar a expansão das áreas de cultivo e o nível de destruição dos recursos naturais nos próximos 10 anos
- Comparar os benefícios dos cultivos com os dos recursos naturais a curto, médio e longo prazos.

Tópico de pesquisa III (manejo florestal)

Estudo das relações entre a definição legislativa de comunidade e os interesses dos usuários dos recursos

Problemas e justificações relacionadas ao tópico de pesquisa III

- Delimitação não clara, na prática, de comunidades dentro de uma localidade
- Linha de fronteira dos recursos naturais não corresponde ao da comunidade
- Conflitos sobre o uso dos recursos naturais entre os vários grupos de usuários
- Fronteiras da comunidade frequentemente seguem o que está regulado e isso não corresponde à dos recursos.

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Determinar o tamanho da área ideal para programas de manejo comunitário
- Comparar iniciativas comunitárias sobre o manejo dos recursos naturais em Moçambique em relação à eficiência e o tamanho da área.

5.5 Grupo 4: Situação dos recursos florestais, crescimento e dinâmica

Depois do exercício de chuva de ideias, o grupo decidiu focalizar sobre a exploração florestal sustentável e dinâmica das florestas. As principais razões para a escolha desta área de pesquisa foram: (i) aparente excessiva utilização dos recursos florestais, mas falta informação sobre a intensidade da utilização da floresta; (ii) reduzida informação sobre taxas de crescimento das principais espécies madeiras e dos seus processos de regeneração; e (iii) conhecimento limitado sobre as potencialidades de espécies madeiras principais e secundárias como fontes de rendimento. Para discutir as faltas de pesquisa identificadas, o grupo veio com os seguintes tópicos de pesquisa:

Tópico de pesquisa I (Recursos florestais, crescimento e dinâmica)

Avaliação do impacto da utilização actual do uso da floresta sobre os recursos florestais (p.e. nos distritos de Gondola e Gorongosa).

Problemas/Justificações relacionados com o tópico de pesquisa I

- Excessiva utilização aparente dos recursos florestais
- Falta de informação sobre a intensidade de utilização da floresta
- Necessidade de investigar se os actuais níveis de utilização estão em concordância com os planos de manejo respectivos

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Identificar o nível de intensidade de utilização dos recursos florestais
- Avaliar os impactos de diferentes técnicas de utilização dos recursos florestais
- Avaliar a magnitude dos benefícios obtidos pelas comunidades locais
- Avaliar a relação entre a intensidade de utilização da floresta, estrutura, e composição florística

Tópico de pesquisa II (Recursos florestais, crescimento e dinâmica)

Estudo da dinâmica de florestas numa área piloto (p.e. em Gondola)

Problemas/Justificações relacionados com o tópico de pesquisa II

- Reduzida informação sobre o índice de incremento e processos de regeneração das principais espécies de madeira
- Necessidade de conhecimento das potencialidades das espécies madeiras como fonte de rendimento
- Garantir que os inventários em curso no sector de florestas continuem.

Objectivos de pesquisa relacionados ao tópico de pesquisa I

- Avaliar os índices de incremento e taxas de regeneração de espécies madeiras
- Estudar a distribuição das espécies na área de estudo
- Zoneamento ecológico da área de estudo

6. Avaliação do seminário

O seminário foi avaliado deixando os participantes descreverem três melhores e piores coisas acerca do seminário (Anexo 11). Os resultados foram lidos em voz alta e discutidos em plenária. Em geral, o seminário foi descrito pelos participantes como tendo sido um sucesso. Os comentários negativos foram concernentes ao facto de alguns participantes terem saído durante o seminário e de algum modo as condições físicas do local de realização não serem adequadas para os trabalhos de grupo. Dentre as coisas consideradas positivas, pelos participantes, foi a variada representação das instituições e interesses profissionais entre os participantes. O trabalho de grupo, no qual os participantes estiveram activamente envolvidos na construção e discussão de ideias e a relevância dos temas discutidos durante o seminário, foram também considerados aspectos positivos.

7. Conclusões

O seminário resultou em um número de propostas de pesquisa que incluem: aspectos legais e institucionais de arranjos de partilha de benefícios ao nível comunitário; quantificação e importância sócio-económica dos produtos florestais para as famílias rurais; investigação dos regimes apropriados de manejo florestal local e, estudo do impacto da utilização da floresta e agricultura. As propostas de pesquisa providenciam uma boa base para o desenvolvimento de um programa de pesquisa colaborativa a médio prazo e, valiosas contribuições para o *policy brief*, para o artigo científico e, para o trabalho de campo piloto. Este resultado é especialmente devido ao trabalho dos quatro grupos, que se organizaram para identificar e descrever as propostas de pesquisa considerando os assuntos chave dentro de cada área temática.

O seminário também providenciou uma boa oportunidade para o desenvolvimento de boas relações entre as partes Moçambicana e Dinamarquesa e para informação sobre o projecto e receber comentários de intervenientes relevantes de instituições de pesquisa e administração pública de Moçambique.

1. Introduction

The FORLIFE project is a joint research collaboration project between Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (FAEF), Eduardo Mondlane University, and Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (KVL). The project is supported by Conselho Técnico de Investigação Agrária (CTIA) and funded by Danida's Agricultural Sector Programme Support in Mozambique. The project runs from January to December 2004.

The aims of FORLIFE are to:

- (i) Improve the understanding of the role of forest and trees in rural livelihoods in Mozambique
- (ii) Assess how development interventions can enhance and support the role of forest and trees in poverty alleviation
- (iii) Provide the foundation for a medium-term research collaboration programme

The main expected outputs of FORLIFE are: an annotated bibliography; literature review report; policy brief; pilot field project report; international peer-reviewed paper, and finally an application for a medium-term research collaboration project between the involved research institutions.

It was agreed by KVL and FAEF to organise a workshop with the purpose of identifying research priorities for the planned medium-term research collaboration. The workshop was held in Maputo 5-6 July 2004. Around 30 Mozambican researchers, practitioners, academics, and government officials with expertise in different aspects of forestry in Mozambique participated in the workshop. This assured that the resulting research priorities were based on a broad knowledge base and supported by Mozambican interest parties.

This report presents the findings from the workshop. It provides information on the workshop presentations, methodologies applied, and research priority areas identified by workshop participants.

2. Purpose

The overall purpose of the workshop was to generate a list of research proposal descriptions through a participatory process with a broad representation of different institutions in Mozambique.

The information from the workshop will be used to provide input to the policy brief, the international peer-reviewed paper, the preparation of a research protocol for the pilot field survey, and finally provide the basis for developing the medium-term research collaboration programme.

3. Structure

An overview of the workshop programme is provided in Annex 1. The list of participants is given in Annex 2. The workshop started with an introduction to KVL, followed by an introduction to the programme and objectives of the workshop (Annex 3). The workshop then proceeded with brief introductions to the Natural Resource Component of Danida's Agricultural Sector Programme (Annex 4), and the FORLIFE project (Annex 5), before the findings from the literature review were presented (Annex 6). Finally, an introduction to group work methodology and expected results (Annex 7) and framework for research identification and prioritisation (Annex 8) were presented.

The group work session started with a brainstorming exercise (Annex 9). Based on this, each group subsequently worked towards two or three final research proposal descriptions (Annex 10), before the workshop concluded with discussion of the results and an evaluation (Annex 11).

4. Methodology

This section provides a brief overview of the framework and methodologies applied in the workshop. In order to enhance the chances of arriving at a suitable result within the limited time frame of the workshop a research focus question and criteria for selection of research proposals were defined during the introductory plenary session.

4.1 Research focus question

The predefined research focus question provided the thematic groups with an overall topic for their work. The research focus question was:

“How to enhance forest and tree derived benefits to local communities through community-based natural resource management”.

There were several reasons for choosing this research question. First and foremost, it supports key government policy objectives addressing poverty alleviation, rural development, and community involvement as defined in PARPA, PROAGRI and in the Strategies for Development of the Forest and Wildlife Sector. Second, good knowledge bases in relation to community-based natural resource management exist at both FAEF and KVL, thus enhancing the possibility of producing research of high quality within this area. Lastly, the literature review on community-based natural resource management and the organising group’s field trip to three community-based forest management projects in Manica and Sofala Provinces between the 29th June and 2nd July revealed that difficulties in assuring benefits to local communities engaging in community-based natural resource management projects is an important issue.

4.2 Criteria for research proposal

In addition to the research focus question, a number of requirements to the research proposals were defined by the workshop organisers. These were:

- (i) The research should be suitable for a medium-term research programme (3-4 years)
- (ii) The research should utilise and build on existing research
- (iii) When necessary, the research should complement existing data by compiling new data
- (iv) Applied research is a requirement
- (v) The research should build upon participatory approaches

4.3 Group work sessions

Four groups were created, covering the thematic areas listed below, which correspond to the chapters in the forthcoming literature review report.

- (i) Policy, legislation and institutions
- (ii) Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence
- (iii) Forest management
- (iv) Forest resources status, structure and growth

The workshop participants were given a free choice, as to which group they wanted to join. This was done to further the participants' commitment to the group work, at the expense of having equally large groups. For each group, a group facilitator and rapporteur were chosen. The process within the groups towards the final research proposal descriptions then followed the subsequent steps (see also figure 1).

Step 1

Each group carried out a brainstorming exercise, during which participants wrote problems, research subjects or questions related to the thematic area on yellow post-it notes. The notes were placed on the wall for all the group participants to see, and read out loud to the group members.

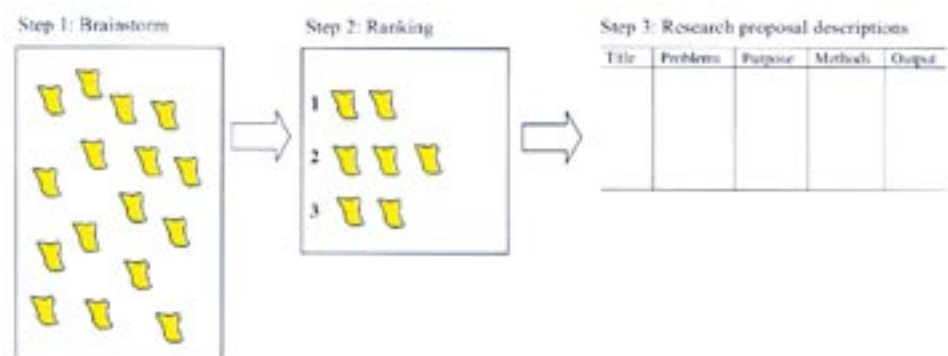
Step 2

During this step, the results from the brainstorming exercise were grouped into preliminary research areas by moving the post-it notes around on the wall. The research areas were then ranked according to the criteria defined under section 4.2. Each group selected two or three research areas for further elaboration in step 3.

Step 3

In this final step, the groups prepared research proposal descriptions for the chosen research areas. Thus, by use of a standard format, the research areas were described with regard to; research topic, problems/justification, objectives, methods, and expected outputs.

Figure 1: The three steps of the identification description of research proposals



4.4 Plenary sessions

The workshop comprised two plenary sessions. At the introductory plenary session the purposes of the workshop and project were presented. This was followed by a presentation of the findings from the review of forest-people literature and identified research gaps, which were presented for the purpose of providing input to the group work sessions (see Annex 6). Then the group work methodology and framework (research focus question and criteria for research proposals) were presented, before the participants went to the group work.

During the first plenary session it became clear that there was a need to emphasise cross-cutting issues in the group works. Especially gender issues and the impact of HIV/AIDS on household decision-making (regarding e.g. labour allocation, sources of income) were emphasised by the workshop participants to be of great importance. Especially group 2 dealing with uses of forest resources for income and subsistence took the cross-cutting issues into consideration during their group work.

After the group work sessions, a final plenary session was held, during which the research proposal descriptions were presented and discussed. In addition, an evaluation of the workshop was performed. Both group work and the plenary sessions were primarily held in Portuguese. The workshop facilitator provided translation for the Danish participants when necessary.

5. Results

This section presents the results from the workshop. The results from the brainstorming exercises (step 1) are shown in Annex 9, while the final research proposal descriptions (step 3) are outlined in Annex 10.

5.1 The group work process

It was originally planned that groups should present their grouping and ranking of research areas (step 2) in plenum to avoid major overlaps between groups and to provide input to group work from discussions. This plenary session was, however, abandoned in favour of having more time for the groups to work on the final output. As it turned out, the groups managed to confine their research proposals within their selected thematic areas, and thus avoided overlaps between the final research proposals.

During the presentation of the final research proposals, all workshop participants had the opportunity to comment on the suggested proposals. If changes to the proposals were agreed upon in plenum, they were added to the proposals. Thus, the final research proposals in Annex 10 include comments from the workshop participants. Methods and outputs were not always elaborated in detail in the research proposals, as the groups prioritised the formulation of research topics, problems and objectives. Please consult annex 10 for more details on the methods and expected output from the research proposals listed below.

5.2 Group 1: Policy, legislation and institutions

Based on the brainstorming exercise, the group chose to focus on the issue of ensuring benefits to local communities through appropriate institutional arrangements and legal instruments. It was acknowledged that provision of tangible benefits is a crucial issue of any forest management regime. Thus the group prioritised the following key issues to be investigated: (i) legal opportunities to provide local communities with tangible benefits from engaging in forest management, (ii) the provisions in the forest legislation to promote marketable forest products, and (iii) the discrepancies between the intentions in the forest legislation and actual practice. To encompass these different aspects and problems, the group formulated the following three research topics, their related problems/justifications and research objectives:

Research topic I (policy, legislation and institutions):

What legal instruments, institutions and organisational structures are necessary to support effective community-based natural resource management to ensure equitable distribution of tangible benefits from forest resources to promote rural development?

Problems/justifications related to research topic I

- Fragmented and weak institutions have adversely affected decision-making at local level with regard to forest resources.
- Few tangible benefits to local communities impede their incentives to engage in forest management.
- Inequitable distribution of benefits from forest resources among community members impedes incentives to adhere to forest management rules.

Research objectives for research topic I

- Identify appropriate institutional set-up at community level with regard to decision-making and management of forest resources.
- Identify legal instruments and mechanisms to enhance benefits to local communities from forest management which also ensure equitable intra-village benefit distribution.

Research topic II (policy, legislation and institutions):

What institutional arrangements to promote value-added forest products may potentially increase communities' benefits from local, national and international markets?

Problems/justifications related to research topic II

- Current forest legislation does not focus on promoting marketable forest products.
- A weak institutional framework impedes local communities' access to local, national and international markets for different forest products, especially NTFP.
- Communities lack access to credit for developing small-scale forest enterprises.
- Local communities lack empowerment in negotiating prices for NTFP.
- Lack of local capacity to add significant value to forest products.

Research objectives for research topic II

- Investigate legal and institutional requirements for the promotion of certification schemes to enhance local communities benefits from engaging in the market.
- Investigate legal and institutional possibilities to establish credit schemes, at community level and financed through community forestry, to invest in small-scale forest enterprises and marketing facilities.

Research topic III (policy, legislation and institutions):

Assess the adequacy and implementation of current policies and legislation in alleviating poverty and promoting forest conservation through community-based natural resource management.

Problems/justifications related to research topic III

- Mechanisms for harmonisation of different policies and legislation are unclear.

- There are discrepancies between legislation and actual practice.
- The current legislation is inadequate in relation to reality.

Research objectives for research topic III

- Review of legislation affecting local forest management and evaluate their level of harmonization.
- Describe differences between intentions in legislation and practice and identify their underlying causes.

5.3 Group 2: Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence

The group chose to focus on income, processing technologies and livelihood diversification with regard to forest uses. The main reasons for choosing these research areas were: (i) there are only few studies on income from forest products and none of these focuses on the economic contribution from non-wood forest products; (ii) only few market analyses have been conducted to estimate actual or potential economic importance of forest products; (iii) only limited knowledge of local forest technologies and their efficiency exist in Mozambique; and (iv) limited information on livelihood diversification strategies exist in relation to the use of forest resources. The group therefore proposed the three following research topics, their related problems and research objectives:

Research topic I (uses of forest resources):

What are the potentials of non-wood forest products and their impact on household incomes in rural areas?

Problems/justifications related to research topic I

- Limited quantitative knowledge to rural households of the socio-economic value of use and marketing of non-wood forest products.

Research objectives related to research topic I

- Evaluate the use and marketing of non-wood forest products. This will include: (i) an identification and quantification of the products utilised and commercialised and (ii) an analysis of the marketing of non-wood forest products.

Research topic II (uses of forest resources):

What are the means to improve local forest product processing technologies (for subsistence and income generation), and how may this information be disseminated?

Problems/justifications related to research topic II

- Limited knowledge of local forest technologies and their efficiency in Mozambique (e.g. charcoal kilns, forest exploration, drying).

Research objectives related to research topic II

- Evaluate the efficiency of local forest product processing technologies.
- Improve, test and evaluate promising and adequate forest product processing technologies.

Research topic III (uses of forest resources):

Contribution of forest resources to rural households' strategies for subsistence and livelihood diversification.

Problems/justifications related to research topic III

- Limited knowledge of forest resources' contribution to strategies of subsistence and diversification of income source.

Research objectives related to research topic III

- Analyse the different income sources of rural households.
- Analyse the factors that influence the choice of livelihood strategy with regard to subsistence and income diversification.

5.4 Group 3: Forest management

Some of the key issues identified by this group were: (i) the limited knowledge of the potential of various community-based natural resource management regimes with regard to types of forest vegetations and legal status (i.e. protected, production or multiple-use forests) in providing communities with tangible benefits; (ii) limited knowledge on the pressure on natural resources from agricultural cultivation and expansion (e.g. such as tobacco production from which woodfuel consumption has not yet been assessed); and (iii) the problems of identifying communities, forest users and forest management area in creating appropriate community-based natural resource management arrangements. To encompass these issues within the identified subject areas, the group formulated three research topics:

Research topic I (forest management):

Study of natural resources management regimes according to area typology and classification.

Problems/justifications related to research topic I

- Little knowledge of resource management regimes in the various area classes according to forest type, legal status, and de facto management regimes such as private, common property and open access.

Research objectives related to research topic I

- Identify the various area categories for local forest management.
- Define the management borderlines for the different area categories.
- Enhance the local knowledge of resource management.

Research topic II (forest management)

Study of the impact of cultivation on the management of common natural resources.

Problems/justifications related to research topic II

- Major pressure on the natural resources from the introduction of crop production (tobacco and others) on common areas.

Research objectives related to research topic II

- Assess the degree of destruction of natural resources from expansion for cultivation.
- Foresee the expansion of cultivation area and the level of natural resources destruction over the coming 10 years.
- Compare the benefits from cultivation with those from natural resources, in the short, medium and long term.

Research topic III (forest management)

Study of the relationships between the legislative definition of community and the interests of resource users

Problems/justifications related to research topic III

- Unclear delimitation in practice of communities within a given locality.
- The borderline of natural resources does not correspond to that of the community.
- Conflicts over the use of natural resources among the various user groups.
- The community borderlines often follow what is regulated and do not correspond to the resource.

Research objectives related to research topic III

- Determine the area size that is ideal for community management programmes.
- Compare community initiatives on natural resource management in Mozambique with regard to efficiency in relation to area size.

5.5 Group 4: Forest resources status, growth and dynamics

After the brainstorming exercise, the group decided to focus on sustainable forest exploitation and forest dynamics. The main reasons for choosing this research area were: (i) apparently there is excessive utilisation of the forest resources but a lack of information on the intensity of forest utilisation; (ii) there is scarce information on growth rates of the main wood species and their regeneration processes; and (iii) there is limited knowledge on the potentials of main and secondary wood species as sources of income. To address these identified research gaps the group came up with the following research topics:

Research topic I (forest resources status, growth and dynamics):

Evaluation of the impact of actual forest utilisation on the forest resource (e.g. in Gondola and Gorongosa Districts)

Problems/justifications related to research topic I

- Apparent excessive utilisation of the forest resources.
- Lack of information on the intensity of forest utilisation.
- Necessity to investigate whether the actual levels of utilisation are in accordance with the respective forest management plans.

Research objectives related to research topic I

- Identify the forest utilisation intensity level of various interventions.
- Evaluate the impacts of different utilisation techniques on the forest resources.
- Evaluate the magnitude of benefits obtained by local communities.
- Evaluate the relationship between intensity of forest utilisation and the floristic/structural composition.

Research topic II (forest resources status, growth and dynamics):

Study of forest dynamics in case area (e.g. in Gondola)

Problems/justifications related to research topic II

- Scarce information on increment index of the main wood species and the regeneration processes.
- Necessity of knowledge of the potentials of main and secondary wood species as sources of income.
- Secure that the ongoing inventories in the Forest Sector are continued.

Research objectives related to research topic II

- Evaluate increment indices and regeneration rates of the wood species
- Study the distribution pattern for the species in case area
- Ecological zoning of case area

6. Workshop evaluation

The workshop was evaluated by letting the participants describe the three best and worst things about the workshop on yellow post-it notes (see Annex 11). The results were read out loud for the participants and discussed in plenum. In general, the workshop was perceived as successful by the participants. The negative comments were concerned with disappointment about participants leaving during the workshop and the somewhat inadequate physical facilities for group work. Among the things perceived as positive by the participants was the very broad representation of institutions and professional interests among the participants. Also the group work during which participants were actively involved in constructing and discussing ideas, and the relevance of the themes addressed during the workshop, were perceived positively by the participants.

7. Conclusion

The workshop resulted in a number of research proposals that included: legal and institutional aspects of benefit-sharing arrangements at community level; quantification and socio-economic importance of forest products to rural households; investigation of appropriate local forest management regimes; and assessment of the impact of forest utilisation and agriculture. The research proposals provide a good foundation for the development of a medium-term research collaboration programme and are valuable inputs to the policy brief, the international peer-reviewed paper, and pilot field survey. This achievement is especially credited to the work of the four groups, which managed to identify and describe research proposals addressing key issues within each of the thematic areas.

The workshop also provided a good opportunity for developing good relations between the Danish and Mozambican counterparts and for informing about the project and receiving feedback from relevant stakeholders at the Mozambican research institutions and public administration.

Annex 1:

FORLIFE Workshop programme

Purposes: Generate a prioritized list of forest-people research topics and programmes. Present and discuss findings from the review of forest-people literature

Venue: Kaya Kwanga

Dates: July 5-6, 2004

Facilitator: Patrick W. Matakala

| Time | Activity | Facilitator/ Presenter |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Day 1: 05/07/2004</i> | | |
| 08:00 - 08:30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration | Secretariat |
| 08:30 - 9:30 | <i>Opening ceremony (plenary)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome remark Introduction to KVL Self presentation of participants Workshop programme and objectives Opening speech by the guest of honour | Romana Bandeira Jens Friis Lund Participants Alberto Macucule Dean of FAEF |
| 09:30 – 10:00 | <i>Tea break and group photo</i> | |
| 10:00 – 12:30 | <i>Technical session 1 (plenary)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Danida's NRM component Introduction to the FORLIFE Project Presentation of review from forest-people literature Presentation of framework for group work Presentation of methodology and expected results for group work Start group work | Palino D'uamba Gilead Mlay Øystein Juul Nielsen Facilitator Facilitator |
| 12:30 – 14:00 | <i>Lunch break</i> | |
| 14:00 - 16:30 | <i>Technical session 2 (groups)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work (continued) → Step 2 concluded: research priorities ranked | Facilitator Group facilitator |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrap up and day evaluation | Facilitator |
| <i>Day 2: 06/07/2004</i> | | |
| 08:30 - 10:00 | <i>Technical session 3 (plenary)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and discussion of ranked research priorities for each group | Facilitator Group facilitator |
| 10:00 - 10:30 | <i>Tea break</i> | |
| 10:30 - 12:30 | <i>Technical session 4 (groups)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work (continued) → Step 3 concluded: three research proposal descriptions | Facilitator Group facilitator |
| 12:30 - 14:00 | <i>Lunch break</i> | |
| 14:00 - 16:00 | <i>Technical session 5 (plenary)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of each research proposal in plenum | Facilitator |
| 16:00 – 17:00 | <i>Closing session</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of results Workshop evaluation Closing remarks | Facilitator |
| 17:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cocktail | Organising committee |

Annex 2:

List of workshop participants

| Name | Institutions ¹ | Cellular | E-mail |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|--|
| Alexandre Zimba | DPADR-GAZA | 082-420634 | |
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¹CEF: Forestry Experimental Centre

DCB: Plant and animal research

DEF: Forestry Research Centre

DNAC: Directorate of Conservation Areas

DNER: National Directorate of Rural Extension

DNFFB: National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife

DPADR: Provincial Agricultural Directorate

FAEF: Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering

FAO: Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations (Mozambique)

ICRAF: World Agroforestry Centre (Mozambique)

KVL: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (Copenhagen, Denmark)
MADER: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MESCT: Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology
MITUR: Ministry of Tourism
SPFFB: Provincial Forest & Wildlife Services
UEM: Eduardo Mondlane University
WWF: World Wildlife Foundation

Annex 3: Workshop programme and objectives

Workshop programme and objectives

The FORLIFE project

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Overview of presentation

- Objective of the FORLIFE workshop and uses of information
- Workshop programme overview

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Objective and uses of information

Objective of Workshop

- Generate a prioritised list of forest-people research proposals

Uses of Information from the workshop

- To provide input to the literature review paper and the annotated bibliography
- To provide input to the policy brief and the international paper
- To prepare the research protocol for the pilot field survey
- To provide the basis for developing the medium-term research collaboration programme

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Workshop Programme: Day 1

From 10:00 to 12:30

- Introduction to Danida's Natural Resource Management Component (Paulino D'uamba)
- Introduction to the FORLIFE project (Gilead Mlay)
- Presentation of review from forest-people literature (Oystein Juul Nielsen)
- Presentation of framework for group work (Patrick W. Matakala)
- Presentation of methodology and expected results for group work (Patrick W. Matakala)
- Start group work

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Workshop Programme: Day 1

From 14:00 to 16:30

- Group work
Step 2 concluded: research priority ranked

From 16:30 to 17:00

- Wrap up and day evaluation

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Workshop Programme: Day 2

From 8:30 to 10:00

- Presentation and discussion of ranked research priorities for each group

From 10:30 to 12:30

- Group work (continued)
Step 3 concluded: two research proposal descriptions

From 14:00 to 16:00

- Discussion of each research proposal in plenum

From 16:00 to 17:00

- Summary of results
- Workshop evaluation
- Closing remarks

From 17:00

- Cocktail

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Annex 4:

Danida support to NRM and land issues under ASPS

Danida support to NRM and Land Issues

By P. D'Uamba

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Introduction

- Danida has since the mid-80s been involved in agricultural development activities in Mozambique. At present, support to the agricultural sector is given under the umbrella of the Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS), which has an overall time frame of 15-20 years divided in 5-year periods. The present programme period (2000 – 2004) has an overall budget of 278 million DKK.

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ASPS comprises 3 main components:

- Support to the national agricultural sector programme PROA-GRI, which was initiated in January 1999 with a budget of 129 million DKK
- Support to a Rural Roads component initiated in early 2001 with a budget of 56 million DKK. Through the component rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads are supported in Tete and Manica Provinces
- Support to Private Sector Initiatives in the Agricultural Sector (ADIPSA) initiated in mid-2000 in Tete, Manica and Capo Delgado Provinces with a budget of 40 million DKK

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PROAGRI NRM subcomponents:

- Access to land and land ownership;
- Planning of Land Use and other Natural Resources;
- Commercial exploitation of Natural Resources;
- Community based Natural Resource Management;
- Protected Natural reserves;
- Control on the use and exploitation of Natural Resources;
- Institutional development for sustainable management of Natural Resources.

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Natural Resource Management (NRM) & Land

- The conservation of land and other natural resources has become a high profile issue in the context of exploitation and search for investment in Mozambique. Donors, including Danida, have become increasingly concerned with land, natural resources and the long-term impacts of proposed changes on the poor and rural communities in Mozambique.
- Planning with regard to land and the management of natural resources are considered to be one of the key components for sustainable development in Mozambique. Consequently, the following components were identified as an integral part of the sustainable Natural Resources Management sub programme in PROAGRI.

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The Danida Programme Document

The Danida Programme Document (p.45, July 1999) states that:

- The capacity of MAP at both central (INIA, DINAGECA) and provincial (DPAPs) level to deal with natural resources management - including law enforcement - and appropriate land use practices needs considerable strengthening. Community based soil and water conservation programs and land use strategies will be given more attention. Natural resources management at community level - based on shared responsibility and sense of ownership - shall also be seen as a means to expand alternative income sources for the rural population. At farmers level natural resources management shall be combined with land use practices and soil conservation as an integrated part of the extension services.
- Based on the Land Law and its administrative Regulations the DPAPs will be instrumental in securing land tenure rights for rural communities and smallholders. In several provinces the DPAPs are involved in the first nation-wide pilot activity to delineate the lands of rural communities carried out under the auspices of the Inter-ministerial Land Commission.

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Networking

- NRM is thus linked to different National Directorates / Provincial Services under MADER / DPADR: DNFFB / SPFFB, DINAGECA / SPGC, the former Land Commission, DNER / SPER, as well as to institutions outside MADER, e.g. MICOA / DPCOA and MOPH / DPOPH.

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Some of the interventions

- Promote zonation / Land Use Planning concepts
- Development and dissemination of best land husbandry practices through the extension services
- Support the identification of main environmental problems and risks together with MICOA / districts and the local communities.

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- Facilitate the feeding of field experiences into policy formulation processes;
- Support policy harmonization (e.g. on the local community definitions);
- Support dissemination of knowledge (campaigns) related to the existing new laws and regulations

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Community-Investor partnership

- A land use plan based upon a zonation exercise and provincial strategy proposal can include investment opportunities for the local communities, private sector and the commercial sector. A healthy institutional competition should be advocated between the major stakeholders.
- Community area delimitation, community land ownership certification, land use planning, forest management, wildlife management, coastal resource management, non-timber based forest income generating activities are some of the activities that can be included in the community based natural resources management programs (CBNRM).

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Support to civil society

- Continuation of activities related to dissemination of the Land Law and related legislation, as well as the legalisation of Forum Terra.
- The expected output was a better knowledge of the legislation related to land issues and its importance within the Mozambican society.

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ASPS II

The future NRM will concentrate on:

- Strategic planning on land use, forest exploitation and community based NRM
- Analysis of environmental context
- Awareness raising of multi-functionality of the environment

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Annex 5:

Introduction to the FORLIFE Project

Introduction to the FORLIFE Project

Objectives, expected outputs, methodology, present stage and the way forward

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Overview of presentation

- Objectives of the FORLIFE project
- Who are involved
- Phases of the FORLIFE project
- Expected output
- Present stage
- The way forward

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Objectives of the FORLIFE project

Project title

- Forests, livelihood and farmers: increasing smallholder farmers' possibilities to use forest and trees in improving rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation

Development objective

- To contribute to poverty alleviation and improvement of rural livelihoods through the use and conservation of forest and tree resources

Project aim (immediate objective)

- To improve the understanding of the role of forest and trees in rural livelihoods in Mozambique
- Assessment of how development interventions can enhance and support the role of forest and trees in poverty alleviation
- Provide the foundation for a medium-term research collaboration programme

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Who are involved

Mozambique-Denmark research collaboration under the Danida supported Agricultural Research Fund

Contract between

- Conselho Técnico de Investigação Agrária (CTIA)
- Eduardo Mondlane University, Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (FAEF)
- The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning (KVL)

Other participating institutions

- National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (DNFFB)
- Forestry Experimental Centre (CEF)
- National Directorate of Rural Extension (DNER)

Project period

- 1 January to 31 December 2004

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Phases of the FORLIFE project

- 1 A review of available information on the role of forests and trees in rural livelihoods in Mozambique
- 2 Workshop to complement the findings from the review
- 3 A pilot field investigation addressing identified and selected research priorities
- 4 Finalising a proposal for medium-term research collaboration (on the basis of the results from the review, workshop and pilot field study)

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Expected outputs

- Annotated bibliography
- Literature review report
- Policy brief
- Workshop proceedings
- Project description for pilot field project
- Report containing data analysis for field project
- International peer-reviewed paper
- Application for medium-term research collaboration project

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Present stage

- Constructed a literature database
- Collected about 180 literature references from:
 - UEM
 - DNFFB
 - CEF
 - Forest Inventory Unit
 - ICRAFT
 - IUCN
 - DFID
 - FAO
 - Electronic Article Databases / Internet
 - Danish libraries (Centre for Human Rights)
- Data entry and abstract writing (about 50 references)
- Draft of a literature review paper
- Fieldtrip to Manica and Sofola (SPFFB, Moribane, Pindangy-anga and Mucombeze)

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The way forward

- Produce workshop proceedings with identified research priority areas
- Finalise literature review and bibliography
- Visit to Denmark to finalise international paper and preparing medium-term collaboration application (September)
- Conduct pilot field investigation (October-November)

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Annex 6:

Presentation of literature review findings

Findings and suggestions for research proposals

The FORLIFE project

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Overview of presentation

Aim of presentation

- How to enhance forest and tree derived benefits to local communities through community-based natural resource management
- For inspiration and discussion

Thematic areas

- Policy, legislation and institutions
- Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence
- Forest management
- Forest resource status, growth and dynamics

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Policy, legislation and institutions

- The forest legislation do not recognise legal forest management entities at local level and overlap the provisions in the Land Law.
 - No legal provision for local communities to cover their costs from organising themselves and providing services
 - Locally perceived benefits: legal market approach and price negotiation
 - There is a need to improve tax collection systems: E.g. only 1 to 10 % of the potential tax revenue from charcoal production is collected
 - It is a problem for local committees to monitor their resource
 - Few studies on the local perception of tree property rights
- * Investigate appropriate legal mechanisms to ensure financial flows to local communities
 - * Identify appropriate local management units to monitor resource users and forest resource
 - * Analyse how policies local forest management practices and tree planting on farmland and identify areas of intervention

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Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence

- Few studies on income from forest products.
 - Main income generating forest activities are charcoal and traditional drinks – but studies are few
 - Only few market analyses have been conducted to estimate actual or potential economic importance of forest products
 - Few have addressed issues of substitution of natural forests resources
 - No study on how the distribution of interests among various forest user groups affects incentives for local forest management arrangements
- * Investigate key forest products in natural forests and on farmland With regard to their actual and potential economic contribution to households
 - * Analyse how interests of various forest users may be secured through appropriate forest management arrangements

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Forest management

- Few studies on traditional forest management practices and tree planting on farmland
- Few studies on monitoring capabilities at local level and methods to suit their demands
 - * Analyse the potential for traditional management practices and tree planting on farmland
 - * Need to identify simple techniques for local communities to monitor and manage their forest resources

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Forest resource status, growth and dynamics

- Lack of studies investigating impact on forest resources according to uses
- Lack of studies on local conceptualisation of the relations between resource stock, growth and extraction
 - * Need to investigate the impact of local utilisation patterns on forest resources and local conceptualisation of the relations between resource stock, growth and extraction

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Annex 7: Group work methodology

Group work methodology and expected results

The Forlife Workshop

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Overview of presentation

- Thematic areas and group work
- Procedures of the research priority-setting group work and expected results

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Thematic area and group work

Thematic areas

- Policy, legislation and institutions
- Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence
- Forest management
- Forest resource status, growth and dynamics

Organising groups

- Each group is responsible for defining research priorities within their chosen thematic area
- Each group decides on a facilitator and rapporteur

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Procedures of the research priority-setting-group work and expected results

Step 1

- Brainstorm exercise on research proposals according to the thematic areas

Step 2

- Ranking of research proposals
(criteria: their relevance according to the FORLIFE research objectives, feasibility and cost effectiveness - e.g. time and research staff requirements)
- Presentation and discussion of ranked research proposals in plenum

Step 3

- Conclude two research proposal descriptions
- Presentation and discussion of group research proposals in plenum

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Procedures of the research priority-setting group work and expected results

Figure 1: The three steps of the identification description of research proposals



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Example of expected results (step 3)

| Research Topic | Problem | Objective | Methods | Expected Output |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Investigate the actual and potential use of NTFP products as a means to generate income to rural households | Limited knowledge of the use and value of NTFP products | Assess economic / market values and potentials for NTFP products | Derive prices through producers, wholesalers and retailers through questionnaire survey | Identification of actual and potential NTFP products for income generation |
| | Limited knowledge about NTFP prices and the chain of custody | | Stratified household questionnaire survey | |
| | Limited knowledge of the availability of NTFP products | | Forest inventory | |

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Annex 8:

Framework for research identification and prioritisation

Framework for research identification and prioritisation
The Forlife Workshop

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Overview of presentation

- Framework for research identification and prioritisation
- Examples of research proposals

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Framework for research identification and prioritisation

Research focus area

- "How to enhance forest and tree derived benefits to local communities through community-based natural resource management"

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Framework for research identification and prioritisation

FORLIFE Project objectives

- Provide foundation for identification and implementation of forest and tree based development interventions

Supports key policy objectives

- PARPA, PROAGRI and Policy and Strategies for Development of the Forest and Wildlife Sector

Supports Danida's Agricultural Sector Programme

- Includes a community-based natural resource management component

Take advantage of the knowledge base at FAEF and KVL

The research focus area allows for the integration of disciplines within economics and social and natural sciences

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Framework for research identification and prioritisation

Criteria for research proposals

- The research should be suitable for a medium-term research programme (3-4 years)
- The research should utilise and build upon existing research
- When necessary, the research should complement existing data by compiling new data
- Applied research is a requirement
- The research should be built upon participatory approaches

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Framework for research identification and prioritisation

Examples of research proposals

| Proposal | Thematic area |
|---|---|
| Revenue sharing at community level | Policy, legislation and institutions |
| Sustainable resource utilisation | Forest resource status, growth and dynamics |
| Actual and potential use of forest products for income generation | Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence |
| Appropriate management units at community level | Forest management |
| Local perception of property rights in forest management | Policy, legislation and institutions |
| Traditional forest management practices | Forest management |
| Forest resource potentials to reach development objectives | Forest resource status, growth and dynamics |

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Annex 9:

Results from brainstorming session

Group 1: Policy, legislation and institutions

- Analyse formal and informal institutions appropriate for management units of a suitable size
- How to institutionalise local communities in forest management
- Identify appropriate mechanisms to ensure financial flows to local communities
- Legal set-up of weak community institutions
- What products/services need to be devolved to local communities
- What legal instruments are needed to ensure that communities living in humid areas may benefit from private sector timber harvesting
- Institutional framework for the allocation of forest resources
- What are the legal benefits of community participation in sustainable natural resource (forest) management
- What support is needed for obtaining effective policy implementation in favour of communities (extension service)
- What are the opportunities and constraints of the current institutional set-up
- The organisation of markets as a factor in the non-sustainable use of forest resources
- How to access preferred markets in the SADC region (incentives)
- Certification as a way of adding value to forest products
- Study the level of delegation of powers to local communities in the management of natural resources (land law, forest and wildlife law, environmental law)
- Identify overlaps and impacts of different legislations
- Harmonisation of legal instruments in favour of communities
- Assessment of forest legislation through status of resources and public and local income
- What are the actual policies and legislations
- Local intellectual property rights; what framework exists for their protection
- The design of an adequate institutional framework for certification of forest exploitation
- Influences of international (donor) cooperation on institutional design in Mozambique and possible effects in relation to their adequacy
- Corruption in the forest sector and reasons of its continuation and expansion
- Stakeholder analyses at various levels with regard to decisions that affect forest resources and local communities

Group 2: Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence

- How to enhance local communities' benefits from beekeeping
- Potentials for commercial exploitation of native silk worm
- Identification and valuation of non-wood forest products consumed/sold by local communities
- Identification and market survey of medicinal plants
- Market potential for non-timber forest products
- Market analysis of non-timber forest products
- Promotion of utilisation of secondary forest products of commercial value
- Identification of non-timber forest products for local consumption and potential for commercialisation
- Commercialisation of medicinal plants - its impact on household income
- Contribution to household income of local drinks produced from wild fruits
- Contribution of forest products, food and medicine to mitigate the effect of HIV/AIDS
- Household assets level and value and contribution of forest products to income/consumption
- Contribution of timber and non-timber forest products to household income
- Dynamics of household livelihood strategies. Role of timber and non-timber forest products
- Contribution of forest resources to household income
- How to increase local communities' benefits from selling of charcoal and timber
- Market access and policy impact on exploration of timber and non-timber forest products
- Associations in the market of forest products
- Processing of medicinal plants
- Inventory of local processing technologies of non-timber forest products
- Valuing timber of secondary species after use of simple preservation technologies
- Promotion of simple technologies for processing of forest products
- Improved accessible technologies
- Improvement of local technologies for the processing of forest products
- Sustainable methods for harvesting forest resources
- Production of firewood and charcoal for consumption and sale
- Sustainability in the utilisation – how and what can be done
- Existing production systems
- The impact of natural fruits on the reduction of hunger
- Identification of existing systematisation of local communities' use of forest species
- Manual sawmills and carpentries' contribution to rural income
- The evolution of utilisation of community forests
- Dissemination and sharing of knowledge
- Utilisation by different social groups
- Species of multiple use (fodder, green manure, etc.)

- The viability of forest resources as a principal source of income
- Use, commercialisation and conservation of forest resources.
- Economic and social valuation of small wildlife species used for food
- Types and forms of utilisation of forest products
- Creation of small units of sawmills or carpentry for processing of timber
- Use and commercialisation of non-timber forest products
- The impact of production and commercialisation of charcoal on household income at community level
- Sustainable alternatives for communities' use of forest resources
- The salary system of local timber companies – its contribution to poverty alleviation in rural areas
- Keeping of small wildlife species for increasing protein in the diet of local communities, with commercial potential
- Limitations and opportunities for raising household income in areas of multiple-use and conservation forests
- Valuation of animal trophies at community level
- Forest knowledge and its contribution towards increasing household income

Group 3: Forest Management

- Mechanisms of generating and distributing benefits to different community-based management programmes (wildlife, forest etc.)
- Natural resource management and food security
- Mechanisms of returning revenue to the local communities
- Forest certification and natural resource management
- Benefits of natural resource management in areas like the Tchuma Tchatu Programme
- The impact of tobacco production on forest management
- Start of honey market in central region of Mozambique
- Typology for community-based natural resource management (conservation areas, non-conservation areas, and private concession areas)
- Different criteria for natural resource management
- Type of management in buffer zones
- Methodology for identifying areas suitable for natural resource management
- Establishment of linkages between traditional and modern management techniques in relation to natural resources
- Establishment of partnerships for management of natural resources in protected areas
- Identification of areas for implementation of natural resource management
- Management of open areas
- The concept and delimitation of community versus the delimitation of the resource
- The relationship between legal definitions of community and the interest groups in relation to the resource (conflicts)
- Local knowledge of the use and sustainable management of natural resources (what kind of resources and what kind of practices)
- Evaluation and monitoring techniques in community-based natural resource management

- Assessment of traditional systems of natural resource management
- Fire in natural resource management

Group 4: Forest resources status, structure and growth

- Study of growth index and processes of natural regeneration of forest wood species of high commercial value
- Study of forest succession dynamics after natural and anthropogenic disturbances
- Effects of extraction techniques for wood products on vegetation structure and growth
- Effects of charcoal production on vegetation structure and its regeneration
- Investigate the relationship between forest degradation and food security (poverty alleviation)
- Study of fauna and vegetation in case area
- Study factors that affect the vegetation composition in case area
- Study the forest dynamics and its processes
- Zoning of case area
- Verify the relationship (direct and indirect) between forest growth and intensity of use
- Interrelation between forest composition and potential benefits to the community
- Impact of forest exploitation on the change of forest composition and structure
- Establish database containing information on the actual natural resources
- Develop forest growth models in case area
- Inquire the communities on the way to turn low into high income-generating forest
- Dynamics of natural forest regeneration after shifting cultivation and methodology of its restoration

Annex 10: Final research proposal descriptions

Group 1: Policy, legislation and institutions

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Method | Output |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What legal instruments, institutions and organisational structures are necessary to support effective community-based natural resource management to ensure equitable distribution of tangible benefits from forest resources to promote rural development? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmented and weak institutions have adversely affected decision-making at local level with regard to forest resources. Few tangible benefits to local communities impede their incentives to engage in forest management. Inequitable distribution of benefits from forest resources among community members impedes incentives to adhere to forest management rules. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify appropriate institutional set-up at community level with regard to decision-making and management of forest resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder analysis of local forest management based on interviews with forest users, managers, village leaders and government officials. Identify appropriate case communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of appropriate institutional set-up at community level with regard to decision-making and management of forest resources, and recommendations regarding its implementation. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify legal instruments and mechanisms to enhance benefits to local communities from forest management which also ensure equitable intra-village benefit distribution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of current policies and legislation with regard to institutional arrangements and benefit sharing. Interviews with practitioners and managers at provincial, district, and community levels regarding distribution of benefits from forest management. Literature review of experiences with benefit sharing systems from SADC countries. Identify appropriate case communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational-level mechanisms to enhance benefits to communities from forest management, and ensure equitable intra-community benefit distribution. |

Group 1: Policy, legislation and institutions (continued)

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Methods | Expected outputs |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What institutional arrangements to promote value-added forest products may potentially increase communities' benefits from local, national and international markets? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current forest legislation does not focus on promoting marketable forest products. Weak institutional framework to support community access to local, national and international markets for different forest products, especially NTFP. Communities lack access to credit for developing small-scale forest enterprises. Lack of empowerment to local communities in negotiating prices for NTFP. Lack of local capacity to add significant value to forest products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate legal and institutional requirements for the promotion of certification schemes to enhance local communities benefits from engaging in the market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of current legislation to identify possibilities and barriers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy recommendations for amendments to legislation |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate legal and institutional possibilities to establish credit schemes, at community level and financed through community forestry, to invest in small-scale forest enterprises and marketing facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the potentials for credit schemes through local forest revenue systems. Review of existing experiences with local credit schemes in the SADC region. Review of current legislation to identify possibilities and barriers. Identify appropriate case communities and local institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension guide for establishment of credit schemes. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the adequacy and implementation of current policies and legislation in alleviating poverty and promoting forest conservation through community-based natural resource management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms for harmonisation of different policies and legislation unclear Discrepancies between legislation and practice. The current legislation is inadequate in relation to reality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review legislation affecting local forest management and evaluate their level of harmonisation. Describe differences between intentions in legislation and practice and identify their underlying causes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and content analysis of relevant legislation. Identify case communities and describe their forest management practices. Stakeholder analysis of local forest management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of legislation. Policy recommendations for amendments to legislation. Cross-case community description, comparing forest management practices. Underlying causes of differences between intentions in legislation and practice identified. |

Group 2: Uses of forest resources for income and subsistence

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Methods | Expected outputs |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentials of non-wood forest products: their impact on household income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited quantitative knowledge of the socio-economic value of use and marketing of non-wood forest products to rural households (bananas, medicines, medicinal plants, beverages, honey, fruits, etc.) | <p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the use and marketing of non-wood forest products <p>Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and quantification of the products utilised and commercialised Analyse the marketing of non-wood forest products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review Inventories of NWFP Interview analysis of the use and commercialisation process Market analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on utilisation and commercialisation Strategy for commercialisation of NWFP |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the means to improve local forest product processing technologies (for subsistence and income generation), and how may this information be disseminated? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge of local forest technology and its efficiency (charcoal kilns, forest exploration, drying) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the efficiency of local technologies Improve, test and evaluate promising and adequate technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation of the existing local technologies Investigation of data on inputs/outputs through interviews and mediation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on existing technologies Technologies improved and disseminated |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of forest resources to rural households' strategies for subsistence and livelihood diversification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge of forest resources' contribution to strategies of subsistence and diversification of income source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the different income sources of rural households Analyse the factors that influence the choice of livelihood strategy with regard to subsistence and income diversification. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation using participatory methods Interviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database Knowledge usable in the design and implementation of projects on rural development Contribution of forest resources to household income determined |

Group 3: Forest Management

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Methods | Expected outputs |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of forest management regimes according to area typology and classification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little knowledge of forest management regimes in the various area classes according to forest type, legal status, and de facto management regimes such as private, common property and open access. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the various area categories for forest management Define the management borderlines for the different area categories Enhance the local knowledge of resource management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRAs, literature review | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The various area classes identified and mapped as well as their respective management regimes (e.g. along the Beira corridor) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the impact of cultivation on the management of common natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major pressure on the natural resources from the introduction of crop production (tobacco and others) on common areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the degree of destruction of natural resources from expansion for cultivation Foresee the expansion of cultivation area and the level of natural resources destruction over the coming 10 years Compare the benefits from cultivation with those from natural resources, in the short, medium and long term | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison of satellite images PRAs close to undertakings of cultivation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the extent of destruction of natural resources Suggested means of intervention in the short, medium and long term Evaluation of the benefits from cultivation versus sustainable use of the resources |

Group 3: Forest Management (continued)

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Methods | Expected outputs |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the relationships between the legislative definition of community and the interests of resource users | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear delimitation in practice of communities within a given locality The borderline of natural resources does not correspond to that of the community Conflicts over the use of natural resources among the various user groups The community borderlines often follow what is regulated and do not correspond to the resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the area size that is ideal for community management programmes Compare community initiatives on natural resource management in Mozambique with regard to efficiency in relation to area size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review literature on relationship between area size and management programme success PRAs in the community management initiatives in Mozambique | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of the ideal size for implementation of community management initiatives in Mozambique |

Group 4: Forest resources status, structure and growth

| Research Topic | Problem/Justification | Objectives | Methods | Expected Outputs |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of the impact of actual forest utilisation on the forest resource (e.g. Gondola and Gorongosa Districts) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apparent excessive utilisation of the forest resources Lack of information on the intensity of forest utilisation Necessity to investigate whether the actual levels of utilisation are in accordance with the respective forest management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the forest utilisation intensity level of various interventions Evaluate the impacts of different utilisation techniques on the forest resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure the volumes of removed forest products and of those remaining Increase the various interventions and processes (technical) in the forest utilisation Conduction of interviews Verification of licence registers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge gained of intensity levels of utilisation of forest resources in the various interventions Dissemination of best practices |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the magnitude of benefits obtained by local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduction of interviews Analyse the relationship between removal costs and benefits obtained, per product | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits identified and quantified |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the relationship between intensity of forest utilisation and the floristic/structural composition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increment and comparison of the floristic composition in areas with different levels of utilisation intensity Review of literature on methods for developing forest indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical level of forest utilisation established Forest indicators developed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of forest dynamics in case area (e.g. Gondola) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarce information on increment index of the main wood species and the regeneration processes Necessity of knowledge of the potentials of main and secondary wood species as sources of income Secure that the ongoing inventories in the Forest Sector are continued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate increment indices and regeneration rates of the wood species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation in space and time of the vegetation and associated factors (characteristics/structure/IMA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution map and list of wood species developed Knowledge of the factors associated with the distribution of identified species Increment indices determined Ecological sites determined Models of increment developed Database on website. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the distribution pattern for the species in case area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation in space and time of vegetation and associated factors (characterisation/structure/IMA) | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological zoning of case area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of vegetation maps, satellite images and information from previous investigation of vegetation | |

Annex 11: Workshop evaluation

| Good | Bad |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition of groups with people of different backgrounds. ▪ Interesting and useful brainstorming session ▪ The workshop being organised in an open manner ▪ Expect good results from the workshop ▪ Group work with people of differing backgrounds was useful in formulating research projects ▪ The participants ▪ Facilitation helped in orientation and in keeping the time ▪ The interaction of the participants ▪ The involvement of different institutions ▪ Freedom of speech ▪ The objective and purpose of the workshop ▪ General organisation of the workshop ▪ The themes addressed in the workshop and their linkages to policy makers ▪ The participatory debate ▪ Efficient management of time ▪ Participation in the discussion ▪ Clarity of the focus area of group work ▪ Punctuality of the facilitator ▪ Broad level of discussion ▪ The technical and professional level of the workshop ▪ The interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary nature of the workshop ▪ The workshop was productive ▪ Knowing the existence of an opportunity to cooperate with KVL ▪ The exercise helped to see how project proposals are formulated ▪ Group work ▪ Plenary session methodology ▪ Participants represented different stakeholders ▪ The role of the facilitator in translation of presentation saved time ▪ The mix of participants ▪ Framework OK ▪ Active participation of everybody ▪ The quality of the output ▪ The simple organisation ▪ The themes addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some participants left the workshop before the work was completed ▪ Repetition of information ▪ Electricity cuts ▪ Lack of transport for the participants from the provinces ▪ Some participants came late ▪ The time was insufficient to discuss the findings from the literature review ▪ The facilities for the group work session ▪ Lack of participation of farmers or their representatives ▪ That participants left during the debate |

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- Nr. 1 • 2004 Experiences with web-based teaching in forestry
- Nr. 2 • 2004 Distribution of tree seed and seedlings
- Nr. 3 • 2004 Identifying forest-livelihood research priorities in Mozambique